

APPLICANT:

TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON

TITLE:

A SOUND-BASED PROXIMITY DETECTOR

5 **Field of the Invention**

 The present invention relates to a proximity
detector, and more particularly to a sound-based proximity
detector for use in a mobile telephone apparatus for
varying the loud speaker sound level depending on the
10 distance between the phone and the user of the phone.

Background of the Invention

 Conventional mobile phones provide manual adjustment
of the loud speaker sound level by means of a press button
15 or a sliding button etc.

 Assuming a first case where a mobile phone detects an
incoming call, and a ring signal is generated in the phone.
For answering the call, the user has to press a key on the
keypad of the phone in order to generate an off-hook
20 signal. Then, he puts the phone to his ear and starts to
speak with and listen to the calling party.

 In a second case, when the user does not want to or
can put the telephone to his ear immediately on answering
the call, he similarly makes an off-hook signal, but
25 answers the call without immediately moving the phone to
his ear. Analog sound wave signals are received in the
microphone and they are converted to digital signals before
they are sent to the calling party. If the loudspeaker
volume is set to providing a normal level of the sound
30 (suitable when the phone is held close to the ear), the
user will not be able to hear the calling party. Hence, the
user has to increase the volume by manually adjusting the
volume by means of the press button or sliding button.
However, when the user has increased the volume to a level
35 appropriate for a distance of about 50 cm, between the ear
and the loudspeaker, and then moves the phone close to his

ear, the volume will be too high. Hence, the user will have to decrease the sound level manually.

In these cases it is desirable to have a mobile phone which automatically detects when the phone is close to the ear or when it is at some distance from the ear and which adjusts the sound level accordingly. This function is, however, not provided by conventional prior art mobile phones.

JP-9/252333 discloses an audio conference device providing a constant listening level even if the position of a voice input device is changed in relation to a voice output device. This object is solved by installing an ultrasonic wave oscillating part in the vicinity of the voice output device and installing an ultrasonic wave receiving part in the vicinity of the voice input device and comparing a received signal with a reference signal. The distance between the microphone and the speaker is calculated from a pulse time difference between a pulse signal transmitted from the output device to the input device and a corresponding reference signal. Then, the speaker sound volume is regulated in accordance with the distance.

This solution is, however, not applicable in a mobile phone application because the microphone and the loudspeaker is mounted in a casing in the mobile phone and the distance between the microphone and the loudspeaker is fixed and does not change.

US-A-4 490 584 discloses a telephone system having a remote microphone and an associated transmitter, and a network located receiver for signals outgoing over the telephone network and including a local loudspeaker to broadcast signals incoming over the telephone network, wherein the loudspeaker audible level is controlled to vary with the level of the received microphone signal. The level of the loudspeaker signal is increased when the received

microphone signal increases, and vice versa, allowing the user to control the loudspeaker level by adjusting mouth-to-microphone distance or speech loudness. This solution to control the loudspeaker level is, however, not applicable or useful in a mobile phone in order to provide an automatic adjustment of the sound level in the loudspeaker. A high speech loudness or short mouth-to-microphone distance increases the loudspeaker audible level, which can impair the hearing of a person using such a phone. Another reason for not using this proposed solution is that the loudspeaker level only responds to the received microphone signal.

GB-A-2 203 315 discloses a multi-phonetic balancer having measuring devices mounted on each speaker arranged to determine the relative distance of the speakers from a listener by means of signals reflected from the listener. Further, control means are arranged to vary the respective volumes of sound reproduction from the system. However, the distance measurement is limited to either ultrasonic or infra red techniques.

Summary of the Invention

It is an object of the present invention to provide a proximity detector for use in a mobile telephone apparatus, enabling automatic adjustment of the loudspeaker sound level in the phone depending on the current distance between the phone and the ear of the user.

This is accomplished by a sound-based proximity detector according to the invention, which compares a control signal reproduced by the loudspeaker of the phone and transmitted directly to the microphone and the control signal reflected from the user of the phone to the microphone in order to determine the distance between the phone and the user. Further, signal level control means varies the signal level of a reproduced audible signal from

the loudspeaker proportionally to the determined distance between the phone and the user of the phone.

Another object of the invention is to provide a mobile telephone apparatus, providing sound-based proximity
5 detection in order to vary the loudspeaker sound level in accordance with a current distance between the phone and the user of the phone.

This object is accomplished by a mobile telephone apparatus comprising a proximity detector according to the
10 invention.

A further object of the invention is to provide a method for sound-based proximity detection in a mobile telephone apparatus.

An advantage of the present invention is that the
15 sound from the loudspeaker in the phone is adjusted automatically in accordance with the current distance between the phone and the user, wherein a suitable sound level is provided for the user independent of the distance between the phone and the user.

20 **Brief Description of the Drawings**

Other object, advantages and features of the invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which

25 FIG 1 is a block diagram of a mobile telephone apparatus comprising means for sound-based proximity detection according to the invention,

FIG 2A is a flowchart for a first embodiment of a method according to the invention,

30 FIG 2B is a flowchart for a second embodiment of a method according to the invention,

FIG 3A illustrates the mobile telephone apparatus according to the invention located on a table,

35 FIG 3B illustrates a user holding the mobile telephone apparatus according to the invention, and

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FIG 4 is a perspective view of the mobile telephone apparatus providing sound-based proximity detection according to the invention.

Detailed description of the Invention

5 With reference to FIG 1 of the drawings, there is shown a block diagram of a mobile telephone apparatus comprising a microphone 1, which is adapted to receive sound waves from for example a human voice of a user of the phone for conversion into an analog signal. The microphone
10 is connected to an analog-to-digital (AD) converter 2, which converts the analog signal from the microphone to a digital signal before input to a digital signal processor 3 (DSP). The DSP 3 processes the digital signal from the AD converter 2 and then inputs the signal to a digital-to-analog (DA) converter 4, which converts the digital signal
15 to an analog signal for reproduction by a loudspeaker 5 connected to the DA converter. Further, a central processing unit (CPU) 6 is provided in the phone for interpretation and execution of program instructions for
20 controlling the operations of other components and blocks in the phone, such as the AD converter 2, the DSP 3, and the DA converter 4. Also, the CPU 6 receives digital signals based on analog-to-digital converted signals from the AD converter 2, which have been processed by the DSP 3
25 for delivery to a radio frequency transmitter/receiver 7. The radio frequency transmitter generates an RF signal for transmission through an antenna 8 to a remote mobile phone, not shown in the drawings, via for example a base station in a cellular network.

30 Similarly, sound waves from a user of the remote mobile phone are converted into an RF signal for transmission via its RF transmitter and the base station in the cellular network. The RF signal is received via the antenna 8 and the RF receiver 7 from the base station. The
35 radio frequency signal is then transmitted to the CPU 6,

which controls the DSP 3 and the DA converter 4 for reproducing an appropriate analog sound signal in the loudspeaker 5 corresponding to the received signal from the remote phone.

5 According to a first embodiment of the invention, the mobile telephone apparatus comprises means for sound-based proximity detection of sound signals reproduced by the loudspeaker in the phone depending on the distance between the phone and the user of the phone. With reference to FIGS 10 2A, 3A, and 3B, the following steps are performed when the sound level or volume is adjusted in the phone according to the first embodiment of the invention.

The CPU 5 executes instructions for controlling the DSP 3 and the DA converter 4 in step 200 in order to make 15 the loudspeaker to reproduce an acoustic control signal in step 201. In a situation where a mobile telephone apparatus 9 is placed on a table 10 as shown in FIG 3A, the control signal, illustrated by the dashed circles 11, is directly transmitted to and received by the microphone 1 in step 20 202. Simultaneously, the control signal is reflected in the surface 12 of the table causing a reflected signal or signals, which also are received in the microphone 1 in step 202.

When a user 13 of the phone picks up the phone from 25 the table 10 in a direction towards his ear 14, as shown in FIG 3B, the reflected signal or signals to the phone 9 will change both regarding time and amplitude. These changes in time and amplitude of the signal are used by the CPU 6 for determining the distance between the loudspeaker 5 and the 30 ear of the user in order to control the sound level or volume of the reproduced sound signal from the loudspeaker 5.

The distance $D_1 \approx D_2$ between the ear 14 of the user and the phone is calculated by using the sound velocity and the 35 transmission time for the control signal from the

loudspeaker 5 to the ear 14 or head of the person and reverse to the microphone 1.

Another way to determine the distance is to detect the sound level of the reflected signal compared to the sound level of the signal directly transmitted from the loudspeaker to the microphone. Additionally, it is possible to combine the both ways. The CPU 5 and the DSP 3 perform the transmission time measurement and the sound level determination.

A reason for the combination of the methods is that it is not certain that the signal transmitted directly from the loudspeaker 5 to the microphone 1 is the strongest signal due to unfavourable directional effects of the loudspeaker and the microphone. Thus, in this case it would not be enough to determine the sound level, but by a combination of the sound level and the transmission time determination, an accurate value of the distance is determined.

The control signal reproduced by the loudspeaker 5 is a known signal and the transmission time of the control signal from the loudspeaker 5 directly to the microphone 1 as well as the distance D_{direct} , illustrated in FIG 4, between the loudspeaker 5 and the microphone 1 are known. The microphone 1 receives the directly transmitted signal, and the AD converter 2 converts the signal before the digital signal is input to the DSP 3. In the same way, various reflections from the control signal are received by the microphone 1 and converted before delivery to the DSP 3. As described, the features of the known transmitted control signal are correlated with the received signals in step 203. If the received signal is the directly transmitted signal or a reflected signal is determined by analysing "when" each signal is received by the microphone 1. When the telephone is close to the ear, the strongest reflection is probably received from the person 13. In that

way it is possible to determine if the strongest received signal is a directly transmitted signal from the loudspeaker 5 to the microphone 1 or a reflection from the person 13. A strong reflection corresponds to a short distance $D_1 \approx D_2$ to the person 13, which is determined in step 204. Depending on the determined distance $D_1 \approx D_2$, the phone 9 and the CPU 6 controls the DSP 3 to generate a signal for the DA converter 4 which controls the loudspeaker 5 to reproduce an audible signal level proportionally to the determined distance D_1 between the phone and the user 13 in step 205. Thus, a short distance causes a low level of the volume and a longer distance causes a higher volume of the reproduced signal.

When the telephone is held very close to the ear 14, the directly transmitted signal will be attenuated. Hence, a decreased amplitude of the received directly transmitted signal is another parameter indicative of that the phone is close to the ear. Thus, in a second embodiment of the invention, the mobile telephone apparatus comprises means for sound-based proximity detection performing automatic volume adjustment of sound signals reproduced by the loudspeaker in the phone depending on the attenuation of the directly transmitted signal from the loudspeaker 5 to the microphone 1. With reference to FIGs 2B, the following steps are performed when the sound level or volume is adjusted in the phone according to the second embodiment of the invention.

The CPU 5 executes instructions for controlling the DSP 3 and the DA converter 4 in step 206 in order to make the loudspeaker to reproduce an acoustic control signal in step 207. If the telephone is held very close to the ear 14, the directly transmitted signal is attenuated before it is received by the microphone in step 208.

The attenuation of the directly transmitted control signal is determined by comparing the amplitude of the

known transmitted control signal and the amplitude of the received signal in the CPU 6 in step 209. Then, the CPU 6 controls the DSP 3 to generate a signal for the DA converter 4 which controls the loudspeaker 5 to reproduce
5 an audible signal level inversely proportionally to the current attenuation in step 210.

In an alternative embodiment of the invention the first and second embodiment are combined. The mobile telephone apparatus comprises means for sound-based
10 proximity detection performing automatic volume adjustment of sound signals reproduced by the loudspeaker in the phone depending on the distance between the phone and the user of the phone as well as means for sound-based proximity detection for automatic volume adjustment of sound signals
15 reproduced by the loudspeaker in the phone depending on the attenuation of the directly transmitted signal from the loudspeaker 5 to the microphone 1. For example, the first method is employed until the phone is close to the ear and the directly transmitted signal is attenuated. Then, the
20 second method is employed. However, if the phone is moved away from the user, the first method starts to operate again.

Although the invention has been described by way of a specific embodiment thereof, it should be apparent that the
25 present invention provides a method and apparatus for sound-based proximity detection that fully satisfy the aims and advantages set forth above, and alternatives and modifications are possible within the scope of the invention.

30 For example, either an audible or preferably an ultrasonic signal can be used as the control signal.

The control signal does not have to be a dedicated signal - the ring or voice signal may also be employed if proper correlation is done after the microphone.